THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

FROM LOUISIANA.

THE CONVENTION-A DAY'S DEBATE. From Our Special Correspondent

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17, 1961, Yesterday was a lively day in the Louisiana Convention. In the first place, Mr. Bienvetil threw a not shot into the Secessionist camp, by offering an ordinance requesting the President of the Convention to lay before that body the popular vote in each parish for the election of delegates to this Convention. It is well known that clar vote of the State was against immediate secession; and the Convention promptly refused, by a vote of 73 to 23, to consider the ordinance at ell. Of course, such a clear exposure of the highbanded defiance of the popular will which it has shown from the outset, could hardly be expected from the Convention itself.

A resolution was adopted, inviting Mr. D. F. Kennedy, delegate to the Montgomery Congress, and Mr. Jacob Thompson, late Secretary of the leterior, to seats upon the floor of the Convention. After some unimportant business, at one o'clock, the special order of the day, the ordbance of Mr. Cannon, of Avoyelles, providing that the permanent Constitution be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection, was called

Mr. Cannon rose in his place to advocate his ordinance; but a member insisted that he should stand in trout of the Speaker's desk, that all sould hear better; so he walked up and took that position. Mr. Camon is a tall, compactly built gentleman, with brilliant, dark eyes, jetblack hair, which bangs down upon his shoulders, and a long, jet-black beard, which careses his breast. He spoke readily and fluently, with graceful gesticulation. He was not a standing saudidate, he said, nor a politician. He had cover sought office before, and never expected to again. He had been elected, and had voted throughout, as an immediate and open S-cessionist. In view of explicit declarations made at an earlier stage upon this floor, he had entertained so doubt that the permanent Constitution was to be submitted to the people. This he had always anderstood to be the programme or platform of his party-and with this understanding, that the members of the Secession party were pledged to this reference or submission, he had presented this ord nance without a particle of doubt of its immediate unanimous adoption. But, to his surprise, no sooner had he offered it than a violent opposition was raised against it, and an active canvass was forthwith set on foot to defeat it; and finalty came the unkindest cut of all. In the colamns of an ably-conducted Secession organ of this city it was stigmatized as "a hesitating, temportzing, procrastinating, and useless policy." He reviewed the history of the Constitution of 1787. to show how long and fully it was discussed before the people adopted it. But, we were told that there was violent and factious opposit onthat there were New-Orleans merchants wno would turn their pockets inside out" to defeat this whole movement. He ridiculed the idea that the people of Louisiana could be bought and sold in this manner, and thought, to use a Westera expression, that was about "played out." He asked if the people of Louisiana had yet had a chance to know what this Montgomery Conetitution was? Had they, who have to live under it, been advised or consulted about it? And had we, a handful of men, the right to approve of it, and tell 45,000 legal voters that we consider it good enough for them, and would force them to accept it? He hoped not, yet still feared such might be their decision, for sometimes men clothed in a little brief authority played such fantastic tricks before high heaven made the augels weep, and he might add, the people dawn them. After decying that he was ectuated by any factions motives, and reading extracts from The Jackson Mississippian and The Picayune in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, as the only course in accordance with justice and the American idea, he asked, in conclusion, for a full and fair discussion of this ordinance, and if it should be decided against him he would vield in meck submission, and say to the majority in the fullness of his heart "Dominus vobiscum per omnia secula sa culorum, et cum spiritu tuo santo." [Laughter and great applause, elicited evidently by the quotation rather than by approval of his general

tiews.] Mr. Elam of De Soto, a short, smooth-faced, stout delegate, replied in a brief, nervous appeal against the ordinance, on the ground that the people had delegated to them full power to take the State out of the Union, and to form another Government. For this purpose they were empowered to enter into an alliance with other states to form a more perfect union. He contended that the Constitution was referred to this Convention for ratification, and to none other. So far, Secession had been accomplished without bloodshed, and we held the Black Republican hon at bay. He urged that there was no time to stop, but to press on, and the people would sustain them. He thought that this course would insure peace, and prevent all danger of blood-

Mr. Rozier of New-Orleans next took the floor, and commenced speaking very earnestly and somewhat incoherently. His principal personal characteristics are a closely shorn face, a long, thin form, and a superlatively long-tailed coat. He explained that he was born and had always lived in the South, and repeated several times that he belonged to the temperate zone in politice peither the frigid zone of Massachusetts por the torrid zone of South Carolina. He, too, burrowed into the history of the Constitution of E7, read from Washington's Farewell Address to show hew atterly repugnant to republican principles it would be to refuse to submit this Constibution to the people, and inveighed very bitterly against the course of the majority. Mr. Rozier threw his arms about a little wildly, and at first ranted a good deal; but he soon gave a very marked exhibition of pluck. It occurred in this

Mr. Lawrence (interrupting) asked if the gentheman had ever signed the Ordinance of Seces-

Mr. Rozier-No; and so help me God, I never will. [A loud 'outburst of applause from the lobby, suddenly stopped apparently by the recollection that it is treason to applaud such sentiments.] Mr. Rozier, after asking Mr. Lawrence "Are you answered, Sir?" went on, insisting that the whole policy of the Secessionists had been precipitation; asserting that the popular rote of the State had been against them, and

during them to deny it; charging that they dured not appeal to the people, and declaring that, until it should become the law of the land, he utterly spurned the Montgomery Constitution-sput upon it-trampled it under his feet. He bitterly denounced South Carolina, and didn't want her to hold the nose of Louisiana to the grind-tone, where she had get it. He predicted that the great sugar interest of Louisiana would be utterly ruined if she remained in the Cotton Confederacy. He insisted that the people's verdict on the Constitution should be heard, as being one of their great political prerogatives that ought not to be denied them. As might be expected, Mr. Rozier's remarks stirred up the animals consid-

Mr. Semmes of New-Orleans followed, opposing the erdinance. He is a keen, wiry looking, bald gentlemas, in spectacles, and a dry, effective speaker, who made the best of a bad case. He centended that the great principle of republican governments was not based upon pure democracy, but upon what Mr. Calboun termed "concurring majorities." We were a representative government, which was the great American principle contended for, and they were not called on to submit to the people what they themselves had aiready submitted to us by a delegation of their powers, and which conferred on us the right to act for them on any subject which could come before the people. He stood here as a part of the concentrated and sublimated sovereignty of the people. There was no limit to the authority of the Convention, except the discretion of its members. He argued very luminously against submission to the people, on the ground that if there should chance to be one rote against the Constitution more than for it, that one vote would control the action of the forty thousand voters of Louisians. In spite of this puerility, Mr. S. made the best argument I heard on the majority side. But it was amusing to see the ineffable scorn and contempt with which his lip curled as he rang the changes upon the phrase "a mere numerical majority."

Judge Moore of St. Martin (a blank-faced, elderly gentleman, running largely to shirt collar.) made some remarks in favor of acting on the Constitution. He believed the Convention had tull nuthority to do so. In regard to the sugar interest, he was a sugar planter, and was perfeetly satisfied with the Constitution. He regretted deeply that this apple of discord had been introduced, and was confident that the Black Republicans of the North would give thousands millions, to have this Constitution rejected by the people. He predicted that, in two or three years, the commerce of New-Orleans would increase three-fold in the new Confederacy.

The next speaker was Mr. Roelens of New-Orleans. He is small of stature, and seems to have no neck at all, his round, closely-trimmed, grizzly-gray head is so close to his body; but he has a voice like a steam-engine, and he fired his sarcastic and telling words like torpedoes into the ranks of the Secessionists. Why should they talk of the necessity of burried action? Why talk about a union with other Southern States No one denied the necessity of having confederation of States, and that a form of government should be adopted. He objected to the assertion that the Convention in acting on the Constitution would be proceeding in accordance with consti tutional doctrine. He affirmed that the only constatutional and truly republican doctrine was, that all power resided in and must emanate from the people. It was said that the question should not e submitted to the people, because one vote might decide the result. What if it so happened ! There were gentlemen in that Conven tion who were elected by three or four votes Was their right of being there ever questioned ! There was no safety in republicanism except when the majority governed. Were the people not to be trusted? The instruction decied that the people were capable of governing themselves.

I regret that I have not time to give you a more extended report of the speech of Mr. Roslens. Its arguments were unanswerable, and were precasm was mountable.

Two other speeches were made-one on each side, which I cannot refer to more extendedly, as the mail is about closing. The debate was exciting and able; but finally the previous question was called, debate cut-oil, and the orginance lost by a vote of 73 to 26.

If the inexorable majority had desired to strengthen the reaction party, they could not have adopted a course more certain to do it than this refusal to let the people vote on the

FROM FLORIDA.

THE FEELING ON BOARD THE BROOK-LYN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

U. S. SHIP BROOKLYN, OFF) PENSACOLA, March 15, 1861.

How much longer are we Americans to submit to the arrogant demands of a few hotheaded rebels? Has not the Government the power, the law, and the right on it saide? Then why should that Government's property be given up to conciliate the ambitious views of a few advocates of disunion? Is the North to make all the concessions and the South none? Is this Union of so much more benefit to the North than to the South as to force these concessions? No: let us retain what we have, and if the South is not content with the Government as it now exists, why, force the South to obey those every day. laws to which their wiser and nobler ancestors

agreed. Where have we a precedent for such a course as that which has been pursued by the American Government? Our property taken from us under our very eyes, and no attempt made for its defense or reprisal. Our people are maitrented and abused; our laws disregarded, and our very flag. of which we have so long been justly proud, cast under foot and trod upon. What would have been the result had such insults been offered to us by a foreign foe? Have any of the rulers of England or any other country given over their power because a few unruly subjects demanded it? Why should the lawfully-elected ruler of these United States allow that any malcoutents (no matter how many or how few they may be)

should refuse to recognize him? At one time my predilections leaned toward the South, and I still believe "Slavery to be a necessary erd," nevertheless I feel that we have but one course to pursue, and that is to compel them to deliver up their ill-gottern spoils and to obey the law; to do this I am now, and ever will be, ready to sacrifice my all.

Who is it that is thus assuming such power? If the rebels who are here are a fair spectment

of the g-nus, and if the accounts obtained from people coming off to this ship may be relied upon. why they are, nothing more or less then a parcel of rowdy tonfers, who having no better trade have turned Secessionists, finding that they can live better by plundering than by anything else. I am teld that when the Mississippi troops were here the people were obliged to form themselves into a Vigilance Committee to prevent their bouses from robbery and their families from insult. This I had direct from residents of Warrington.

We could at any time possess ourselves of all the Government property here in the course of twenty-four hours. Forts McCrea and Barrancas are both commanded by Fort Pickens, and could be reduced in a very short time. Fort McCrea has settled down some feet into the said since it was first built, and still continues

We were all "turned out" on the evening of the 9th by a report that Col. Forney intended attacking Fort Pickens before day-break on Sunday, a. m. It is said that the worthy Colonel did hold such intentions but changed his mind. We were well prepared; our boats were hoisted out and equipped; the muskets were loaded; the soldiers were ready and we would have been in upon them at a moment's warning.

This ship appears to be the scape-goat of the squadron. She is termed the "Black Devil of the Gulf," and the Secessionists have refused to sup !; us with water. We are all pretty well satisfied here, and only desire a few of the "shiners." Most of the men say that if they were paid off they would rejoin the ship before the end of the week (if she should want men).

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

TROUBLE IN THE REBEL ARMY. HUNGER, COLD AND MUTINY-MESSAGE FROM MAJOR ANDERSON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
CHARLESTON, March 19, 1861. My TRIBUNE for Saturday, the 16th, whichno thanks to the postal authorities-came safely to hand by the Underground Railway last evening, discusses a subject which is beginning to engage the serious attention of the very few sober, thoughtful men in Charleston to day-the culture of foreign Cotton. Only this very merning, at the entrance to the Equity Court-roomand prior to the meeting of the members of the Bar, which took place at 12 o'clock-I was in conversation with some of the most emineut men in Charleston, and one, in speaking of the power and influence of the Cotton idel, took occasion to say that he rejoiced to think that old "Aboli-England had been brought to her knees before them. A very quiet gentleman, not remarkable for his violent attachment to the Secresion movement, quoted one of those very facts which appear in the TRIBUNE's article; his vetsion of it was very correct, and was to this effect; that, in 1857, when the panic had considerably reduced the cotton supply, India supphed the mother country with 680,000 bales; whereas, in the previous year of 1856 she only exported 100,000 bales - thus showing that, in any emergency, the crop in India can be raised in a single season several nundred per cent. The significant and undoubted fact absolutely startled all the group, and may possibly set the more intelligent of then to thinking; if they will think honestly, they will certainly come to the same conclusion that all reasonable men arrived at long ago, namely that England's gold is as necessary to the subsistence of the Southern Chivalry as cotton is to the laboring masses of England, but that while England can, with her immense resources, grow cotton in every quarter of the globe, the planters of the Southern seceding States cannot, for many years, find another market.

The mutiny on the islands, which I told you occurred from non-payment of wages, has been quieted by promises for the time, but the complants on the part of the regular troops are loud and long; stell no beds, and insufficient food, are the cries, and a very unwilling volunteer who came over on furlough this morning tells me that the scenes which occurred during yesterday and last night were borrible and beartrending. During the evening it rained in torrents, and in the night a snow-storm came on-the first coeting all sorts of mischief. Their last hope is Charleston has known for years, and three inches. and in some places six inches of snow laid on the ground till ten o'clock this morning; the weather was exceedingly cold, and during the whole of it, the poor men, who, when enlisted, had no more idea of fighting against the United States than they had of engaging in a crusade against " Vaterland," were exposed to the piercing cold and the pitiless storm. Information which reaches me, not only from undoubted sources, but a great deal of which comes under my own observation. leads me to believe that a few more weeks' occupation of the island batteries will bring sickness, misery, and death, such as will compare unfavorably with the worst horrors of the Crimean war. I will only add, the enlisted men in the " regular Southern army"-and let it be understood by my amusing and critical friend of The Courier-that I do not speak now of the volunteers-I repeat the enlisted men are now the subjects of treatment such as is utterly unworthy of a civilized, not to say Christian land, and all this is in spite of the most earnest promises that their health and comfort would receive especial care. At the same moment that this misery is calling loudly for redress, the men in high authority, even on the islands, fare sumptuously

John S. Preston visited Fort Moultrie vesterday, and was entertained at a banquet. A message, which purported to have been received from Major Anderson, was a subject of discussion at this feast. The Major was represented to have communicated to General Beauregard that | chamber. he expected a United States vessel to come in. for the purpose of relieving the garrison; that he trusted no resistance would be offered to her entrance, but that if such was the case, it would be necessary for him, in pursuing only the strict line of duty, to open his batteries. It is not probable that The Courier will deny this, but if it does, it will only prove that its reporters and informants are not so trustworthy as mine. A personal friend of my own was one of the party, and I can thus vouch for the truth of the state-

As there is to-day a great dearth of news, I may as well settle the question of my residence in Charleston with the editor of The Courier, not that my amiable friend kimself is in any doubt about it, if he took the trouble to read my letter in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday last, but in order impose upon the credulity of Charlestonians, by

correspondent of THE TRIBUNE is not in Charles- the future. He is a member also of the Repubton. My estimable and esteemed friend will recollect that last evening the anniversary of Saint Patrick was celebrated, and this morning, as I was taking a walk, enveloped in my cloak, and accompanied by a lady friend, I bru hed the arm of my editorial friend in passing him-the time was 5:45, the spot the eastward of St. Michael's Church, and not far from King street; it may be that my salubrious friend has forgotten me, for I will candidly admit that it is some months since I dined with him; still, St. Patrick's dinner was last evening; and that I met my friend this morning, looking very much as if he had not been home all night, is indisputable. So much

I see that your neighbor, The Times, has Charleston correspondent of the name of "Jasper." I do not know him, but he certainly must be a very amiable man, and the easy dupe of Secession conspirators. He goes wrong very often. The other day he told a tale respecting Old Seymour, the colored cock, which was entirely fallacious. My relatives, who came to Czarleston twenty years ago, and have never wavered from their devotion to Freedom, know all that old man's history. The truth is, he had once saved \$4,500, not \$50,000; as to "niggers;" he never owned one, and does not now; unfortunately he owns scarcely anything now. Another mistake made by "Jasper," was with reference to an engraving of the entrance ball of the Charleston Hotel, which appeared in The Illustrated London News. After abusing the print, he charged the authorship of it to H. M. Gunn, the special contributor of that paper, who was here on a sketching expedition; but it was, as the description said, the work of an amateur, and the truthfulness of it, which "Jasper" so indignantly questioned, will be admitted by all unprejudiced minds. The sketches of the roughlooking countrymen who lounge about the Charleston are perfectly lifelike, I am afraid The Times has accepted the services of a downright Secessionist, to the manor born.

Information, which I assure you is trustworthy, has just reached me from Morris Island. It furnishes an individual instance of the bad order which exists there. Company G, of the regular army, mostly men from Columbia, have been on the islands for three months. Many of the men have wives in Columbia, in great distress, but not one of them has received even a moiety of the promised \$11 a month. The member of that company, who, through the aid of a friend, has just visited me, says that there are ample funds in the treasury to pay them; but that if only half what is due to them was handed over, they would lose no time in deserting the service of the Secession rebels. The instance of insubordination which occurred in this company sesterday morning was as follows: A private who was hungry, expostulated in mild terms with the Commissary at the course pursued toward him, and demanded bread. After some words had passed, the Commissary was slapped on the face by the private; the former immediately used his knife, cutting his antagonist across the back of his hand; the knife was then used by the private, but a lieutefant entering, seized him by the neck, while the Commissary, taking up a cup of het coffee, which was on the breakfast table, threw it in the man's face. He is now in the guard-house. This Company G is composed of 87 men and 14 officers.

I will just add-what may or may not have some significance—that the mail-bag which has heretofore been sent every day from Fort Sumter to Charleston, for transportation North, has not been sent for two days. Whether Mej. Anderson's correspondence has been tampered with or not, I am unable to say.

FROM MARYLAND.

THE FIRE-EATERS' FINAL STRUGGLE. DEATH OF MRS. WINANS-DEMORALIZATION OF ANTI-REPUBLICANS-JUDGE BLAIR'S BROOM. From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, March 22, 1861. vet given up their darling project of ruining Maryland by precipitating her out of the United States. They are nursing their wrath, and conthat Virginia will play the fool, and their Com mittee are in Richmond urging forward Secession with great real and fierceness.

Meantime public opinion is gaining strength against the damnable heresy of Secession in our midst, and throughout the State. Nothing keeps it from overwhelming the Seceders, but the hopes of the Belleveretts for office, under a Black Republican President! The moment that Mr. Lincoln disposes of this patronage, and bestows it upon Republicans, the Belleverett leaders will sink into nothingness, and the people generally will settle down quietly, and sustain the Federal Government against all its enemies.

The surface of Baltimere society has been somewhat disturbed by the sudden death of the wife of Thomas Winans, the millionaire. She was a French lady, and much esteemed for her works of charity to the poor. As a stewardess of the great wealth at her command, she did well

in her day. The demoralization of the Belleverett party of our city and State is complete. You would be amazed to see how engerly they are preparing for office from the Administration they strove so fiercely to keep out of power. Even J. Morrison Harris, the late M. C. from the HIId District, has pitched in, and is trying to get his brotherin-law, Mr. Fulton, appointed Appraiser. Ez uno disce ownes. If this thing continues as it has begun, Mr. Lincoln will have not only all the Belleveretts at his foot, but all the Breckites, too, for they too are crowding his ante-

These opponents get no countenance, I am glad to hear, from Judge Blair. The simple question, Did you vote for Mr. Lincoln? if answered in the negative, disposes effectually of their pretensions. And so it will be, I predict, in all the other Departments. Mr. Lincoln, of course, receives everybody with courtesy.

Judge Blair is using the broom with great efficiency in sweeping out of place in this State the miserable tools of Deputy Postmasters, who have been in the habit of Grahamizing the mails, and denying to subscribers their newspapers and documents. He has the thanks of every honest man for his determination in the premises, and especially for refusing to put anti-Republicans in

The City Republican Convention has reorgan ized for the coming year, by the election of Mr. to save him the necessity of attempting again to James F. Wagner as its President. This gentiernan has done well in the past, at the post of persuading them that the terrible and audacious danger, and deserves this mark of confidence for receipt for the property-

lican National Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

THRTY-SIXTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala, Merch 16, 1861.

Mr. Hale of Alabama introduced a bill supplemental to "an set to define and fix the pay of the officers of Congress." It privides that the radaries fixed by said act shall be payable by any of the heeds of departments, and that the receipts of all parties shall be a sufficient voucher to the proper officer of the treasury. The bill was read three times and passed.

Mr. Clayton of Mississippi, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a till to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy. The bill was read by itstitl-only, when Mr. Clayton said: Mr. President: Out of deference to the opinion of many members here, I do not propose to put the bill on its passage The object of the bill is to put a stop to the introduction of slaves into any of the Confederate States, from any other State. This bill is to be followed up by a somewhat similar bill in claims of the tothe introduction of slaves from Africa. is to put a stop to the introduction of claves into any of the Confederate States, from any other State. This bill is to be followed up by a sonewhat similar bill in relation to the introduction of slaves from Africa. Now, while we have adopted this policy—this emphatic policy—the protect our own slave property, other State Governments must take cars of their own interests in such property. We intend to prevent the people of other States from selling their slaves to our people when such policy will only result in making them inimical to us and friendly to an Anti-Slavery Government. I simply ask that the bill he read by its title a second time and placed upon the public calendar. The bill was accordingly so disposed of.

The Convention then went into recret session. Secrecy has been removed from the following resolutions in reference to forts, dock yards, reservations, &c., and property ceded to the Confederate States:

Resided I chat the Congress do recommend to the respective States to cede the forts, are-nels, navy-yards, dick, yards, work, yards, and other public establishments within their respective Bates to reduce the first are-nels, navy-yards, dick yards, work yards, and other public establishments within their respective Bates, or other public vacant lands in their respective of the Bates of the confederate that resolution to the Governors of the respective to communicate this resolution to the Governors of the respective to communicate this resolution to the Governors of the respective States.

Lessived further.** That in case of such cession, the President be.

Lessived further.** That in case of such cession, the President be.

requested to communicate that resonants represent the resonant respective. States.

**Lessived further, That in case of such costion, the President be und he is hereby authorized and empowered to take charge of any property coded.

Secrecy was also removed from the following, an act to authorize the transit of merchandise through the

to authorize the trainet of mercanadase through the Confederate States:

The Congress enacts that goods, wares, and merchandise imported from any foreign country into the Confederate States destined for any foreign country may be entered and have transit through the Confederate States free of duty, an jest to such regulations as the Secretary of the Pressury, from time to time, shall make, and the self Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to make such regulations as he may deem expedient for the safe y of the revenue and for the public convenience, which regulations may be enforced in the manner prescribed by law as the other regulations in relation to the revenue. Passed March 15, 1861.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT OF THE CONFED-

ERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

From The Charleston Courier of Marco 20th.

The Judicial power of the Confederacy is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such Inferior Courts as are prescribed by the Constitution, or as Congress may order and art Like.

one Supreme Court, and in such as Congress may ordain and establish.

Each State is made a Judicial District, with a District Court, having, as far as applicable, the jurisdiction heretofore vested in both the District and Circuit
Courts of the United States. And in each State, over
this Court, a Judge is appointed.

The Supreme Court of the Confederate States is composed of all these Judges.

Appeals are to be taken from the several District
Courts directly to the Supreme Court.

The Judge a appoint the times and places at which
the Courts shall be held, except the Supreme Court,
the time and place for the sittings of which are regulated by the Congress. In addition to these Courts,
the Congress has exercised its power to establish Inferior Courts, by creating an Admendity Court in
the State of Flands. A bill is before Congress for a
similar Court in Mississippi, but is has not yet been established. Power is given to the Congress to make laws for the

Power is given to the Congress to make laws for the transfer of any causes which were pending in the Courts of the United States, to the Courts of the Confederacy, and for the execution of the orders, decrees, and judgments, beretofore readered by the said Courts. Under the Congitution of the Provisional Covernment the initial power and the Provisional Covernment the initial power and the Constitution of the Provisional Covernment to the Courts of the Court of the Courts of the Court of the Courts of the Courts of the Court United States.

cases which it embraced under the Constitution of the United States.

By the appointment of the President and confirmation of the Congress, the following Jodges constitute the Supreme Coart: The Hon. A G. Magrath of South Carchina, the Hon. It. R. Jackson of Georgia, the Hon. W. J. Jones of Alabama, the Hon. W. L. Harris of Mississippi, the Hon. F. J. Semmes of Louisman, the Hon. J. Hemphill of Texas, and the Hon. J. J. Finley of Florida, each of whom, in the State from which he has been uppointed, exercises the power and authority formerly vested in the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States.

The Hon. McQueen McLatosh has been appointed and confilmed Judge of the Admiralty Court established at Key West, Florida.

The appointment of Judge Magrath to a place on the Supreme Bench will be received with condail and emphatic approval. We are aware that he possesses trains and talents that would make him honorably and conspicuously useful is other fields of service, and his name has been recutioned by many friends in connection with the Cabact or Diplomatic service. It is believed, indeed, that a most important appointment in diplomatic representation near a leading Coart of Europe was at his command, and was even arged on his acceptance. In the Judiciary, however, he has borne his noblest henors, and we could not well aliand to lose the services of one so well qualified to aid in enstructing and developing the Judiciary system of the structing and developing the Judiciary system of the Confederate States.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 20th prints the following corrected het of appointments in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. The same paper says that only one appointment in the Regular Army has been made-that of Col. Hardee of Savannah as Colonel in the 1st Regiment of Infantry. Col. H. was for some time Commander of the West Point

Academy:

Brigadier General, Sannel Cooper, Va.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT — Lieut. Col., George
Deas, Ls. Majors, David R. Jones, Ga.; High Lawson Clay,
Ala Captains, John Withers, Miss., R bert C., Wood, La.

QUARTME MARTE'S DEPARTMENT—Lieutenant-Cei nel, Abraham C. Myars, La. Maj F. J. Lawrence, Calboun, N. C.

SUBBRITANCE DEPARTMENT—Captaios, John F. Shasef, D. C.;
Wan F. Howell, La.; John M. Guast, Ga.

Cosps of Emissaciss—Majors William H. C. Whiting, Miss.;
Danville Leadt etter, Ala. Captains, Walter H. Stephens, Tex.;
Wm. B. Boggs, Ga.; Wm. H. Echels, Ala.; Sanne, H. Lockott,
Ala.

Man. B. Bogg, Ga.; War. H. Echels, Als.; Samue, H. Locacti, Ala.

Coays of Artherny-Majors, Samuel G. Freuch, Miss.; John G. Earwell, S. C. Capanas, Wm. G. otll, Va.; John H. Forney, Als.; Geo. T. Andrews, S. C.; John G. Booth, Als.; John C. Moore, Tenn.; Johnson K. Dumen, La.; Stephen D. Lee, S. C.; John P. Villsjages, S. C.; Wm. D. Frender, N. C.; Alfred B. Caspinan, Ala.; Frederics L. Childs, S. C.; Phillips Stockton, S. C.; Hypelite Oladowski, La. First bleutenants, Win. Budler, S. C.; Johnson K. Dumen, F. C.; Alfred F. A. Torbert, Beit, Fighingh Lee, L. Childs, S. C.; Phillips Stockton, S. C.; Hypelite Oladowski, La. First bleutenants, Win. Budler, S. C.; Joseph P. Jones, N. G.; Edward F. Bagley, Ala.; George S. James, S. C.; Charles D. Anderson, S. C.; Athed T. A. Torbert, Beit, Fighingh Lee, La.; Thomas J. Berry, Ga.; Mones J. White, Miss.; James H. Hallengutst, S. C.; Robert R. Reckham, Va.; Joseph Wheeler, Ga.; John Es. Burtwell, Ata.; Benjamin F. Sloan, S. C.; Francis, A. Shoup, Fla.; John Globs Barnwell, S. C.; Junes El. Kennard, Miss.; S. C. Williams, Ga.; John Pelham, Ala.; Thomas L. Res er, Texas, Wright Rives, D. C.; Alired Riett, S. C. Second Lamenants, John O'Brier, Texas; C. Aurles P. Ball, Ala.; Lucien D. Sandiel, La.; George B. Front, Ea.; Fellx H. Robertson, Texas; P. M. S. Yaung, Ga.; John Lame, Oregon, John M. Kelly, Ala; Isvantan, —Coonel, Earl Van Born, Miss. Majors, Lafagette McLawa, Ga.; Affred Cumming Ga. Capatalae, William L. Walket, Fla.; John W. Frazer, Nin.; John Donnovan, S. C. Thomas R. McGround, Law Frazer, Nin.; John Donnovan, L. C. Thomas R. McGround, L. Walket, Fla.; John W. Frazer, Nin.; John Donnovan, L. C. Thomas R. McGround, L. Walket, Fla.; John W. Frazer, Nin.; John Donnovan, S. C. Thomas R. McGround, L. Walket, Fla.; John W. Frazer, Nin.; John Donnovan, S. C. Thomas R. McGround, L. Walket, Fla.; John W. Frazer, Nin.; John Donnovan, S. C. Thomas R. McGround, L. Walket, Fla.; John W. Frazer, Nin.; John Donnovan, S. C. Thomas R. McGround, L. Walket, Fla.; John W. Frazer M. B. Young, Ga.; John Lane, Ocegon; John H. Kelly, Ala.; George N. Reynolds, S. C., R. L. Sweeman, Fia.
1874-873. "Cooned, Earl Van Born, Miaa. Majors, Lafayette McLawa, Gs.; Affred Cumming Ga. Captaine, Wildham L. Walker, Fla.; John W. Fraker, Misa.; John Dunnovani, S. C., Thomas R. McConnell, Ga.; Locher, O. Louriny, S. C., George W. Cann, Va. Alfred Iver-du, Jr., Ga.; Robert G. Cole, Fla.; Philip A. Owen, Ala.; Edwin J. Harvie, Va.; William M. Walker, Ala.; Y. Mosse Philips, Miss. N. G. Watts, Miss.; John J. A. A. Monton, La.; Edward S. Willis, Ga.; James Barron, Ga.; G. J. Semmes, etc. J. G. Blount, Ga.; James Barron, Ga.; G. J. Semmes, etc. J. G. Joseph K. Dixon, Miss.; John J. A. A. Monton, La.; Edward S. Willis, Ga.; James Barron, Ga.; G. J. Becker, S. C.; Eenjanda, King, D. C.; Joseph K. Dixon, Miss.; John R. Blocker, S. C.; Eenjanda, Ga.; Alfred M. O'Neal, Ala.; J. G. Ashe, Fla.; John Peccy, Walker, Ala.; Campiell Tracy, Ga.; Thomas W. Hum, Miss.; J. M. Berrien, Ga.; cannod B. Pickens, S. C.; J. L. W. Halfson, Miss.; William S. Ochiltree, Texas, John D. Walker, Ga.; John Scatt, Va.; Glaver A. Bail, Fla.; W. W. Khkand, Ga.; John Scatt, Va.; Glaver A. Bail, Fla.; W. W. Khkand, Ga.; John Scatt, Va.; Glaver A. Bail, Fla.; Arthur Shaaf, Ga.; Alexander B. Montgonery, Ga.; Aurelius F. Cone, Oa., George W. Hott, Ala.; Paul J. Quattiebunn, S. C., R. G. McCodill, Texas, Bryan H. Thomas, Ga.; J. D. Baifon, Miss.; W. L. Forter, La.; William F. Barnwell, S. C.; Jeller-ton Davis Baddond, Miss.; Robert Loge Smith, Ala.; E. Lawton, Ga.; A. M. Roselad, Ga., H. L. King, Gs.; V. D. Grever, Miss. Second Lieutenants Samuei F. Rice Jr., Ala.; Peyton T. Manning Miss.; W. D. Hamphreys, Miss.; Conin McKas Seiph, Ala.; Tranum, Ala.; Garnett Andrews Ols.

FEROM CHARLLESTON.

FROM CHARLESTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 23, 1861. The Charleston Courier of the 21st inst., received here, says: the assertion that the term of service of twenty-six of Major Anderson's men had nearly expired, is a mistake. Major Anderson was daily in expectation of receiv-

ing orders to evacuate Fort Sumter. The supply of provisions and fuel was nearly ex-

If he is not speedily relieved, he will be compelled to burn some gun-carriages. He stated that the fort would be given up to the South Carolina anthorities, after an examination by the authorized officer and a

Col. Lay had had a long interview with Gov. Pick ens and Gen. Besuregard.

CHARLESTON, March 23, 1861. CHARLESTON, March 23, 1861.
Capt. Perguson of the stemmer Flanter, who returned this morning from Fort sunter, reports no preparations for evacuation. Major Anderson was rather increasing the defenses by pouring molten lead in the crevices of the sally-ports, strengt ening the weak stone-work, &c. Cant. F. carried the furniture of Capt. Foster from Sullivan's I-land to Fost Sunterrefleating no present prospect of breaking up ho

keet ing.
The policy about Major Ander-on being allowed to

leave with the honors of war is under consideration.

The Columbia sailed to day without taking bis men.

The works on Morais Island have advanced with such rapidity that no fleet with redifferements can pass the batteries. There is the utmost vigilance right and day, and all suspicious vessels are obliged so

The evacuation of Fort Sumter was confidently at i justed, and reported to have occurred.

It is reported that the twenty million Government loon has been subscribed from one of the Southern cities alone. People of large and small means are sub-

scribing tere,
Major Anderson declines receiving verbal orders to

FROM TEXAS. FROM TEXAS.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, March 22, 1861,

Via New-ORLEANS, March 23.

The State Legi-lature met on the 18th inst. The members of the House and Senate took the oath of allegiance to the new Government, a few of them.

Governor Houston and the Secretary of State have

retired from their offices and carrends red the archives.
Governor Houston had issued an appeal to the people denouncing the State Convention.

The Convention has passed a substitute for the Army bill, providing for the raising of only one monated.

regiment. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 23, 1861. The Texas State Convention, on the 16th inst., taken or Ordinance declaring, on the refusal of Governor Houston to take the onto under the State Constitution, the office of Governor vacant, and appointing Lieut.-Gov. Chirk Governor. The office of Secretary of State

is also declared vacant.

An order of the Confederate Government has been issued for the purchase of the steamship Habana, to be immediately fitted out as a war steamer. THE SOUTHERN TARIFF.

THE SOUTHERN TARIFF.
MONTGOMERY, Saturday, March 23, 1861.
The Tariff bill published in the Southern newspraces was not voted on in the Confederate Congress, but simply proposed for the inspection of the Southern people. The Confederate States tariff at present is the same as the old United States tariff. A new and much lower tariff will be made in Congress in May. THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, March 23, 1-61.

The Virgin a State Convention reassembled to-day, and Mr. Baldwin finested his Union speech.

Mr. Bouce of Hahfax then commerced a speech in reply to Mr. Baldwin, and had not concluded when the Convention adjourned.

The Convention has agreed to hold evening sessions become

herenfier.

After the adjournment Mr. Baldwin was presented with a boantiful wreath, in behalf of the Union ladis-

GLEANINGS FROM SOUTHERN MAILS.

-The Nastville Banner publishenthe following! tter from a subscriber in Alabama, uni adds that it evens the most confirmed Precipitator cannot see therein symptoms of " reconstruction " and a desire on the park of the unsuspecting people who were guiled into the Secree n train,' to get back into the glorious Union from which they have been ingloriously dragged, and once more under the protecting agis of the "stargemmed banner of Liberty," then they don't want to see at, and are blind in their own infatuation, to the ine evitable doom which awaits the ususpess when the storm of public ineignation shall arise which will sweep them from power. The letter is from an honest, shrewd, and practical Alabamian to a well-known

-The Atlanta (Ga.) Southern Confederacy of the 16th, in an article reviewing Ex-Secretary Floyd s defence, takes occasion to pay the following tribute to the gentleman, considered from a Southern point of

"But for the foresight and firmness and patriotic providence of John B. Floyd, in what stress and portly would the Cott. States be floundering this day! He saw the inevitable down of the Union, or the down of d his law the inevitable doom of the Union, or the dom of his own people. For many moaths past, from his stands, oint, he had an extended field of vision which ent in the law is the great danger which theratened is the borne of most of us. When his faithful Lyadty to its own persecuted people began its labors to our defence, in which a condition were the Southern States? The North had the heavy gime, the light arms, the powder and of the law of the southern states which had the heavy gimes, the light arms, the powder and the law of the southern states. luged to the summon Government. How quiet were men chifted from our will win china have been which were made for us not belong to nobody circ, but which a savings enemy now obster and rages to get present on of? Who sent 37,000 stand of arms to Goorgin! How care 60,000 more prime death-dealing tiffee at Jackson, Miss.! And, in short, why have we anything at sill in the South to mail the strong hands of the South with at this hour, when every heart and head and arm of her children are needed in her defence? Truth demands it of us to declare that we own to John B. Playo an eternal tribute of , ratifude for all this. Had be been less the patriot than he was we might now have been disauned and at the mercy of a nation of cut throute and planderers."

-A letter from New-Orleans says "outwardly there appears to be a general feeling of opposition to opening the African slave-trade. But the probability is, that, should the Border States remain in the Union, refusing to join their fortunes with ours, the trade would be opened in some form or other, placing restrictions upon the mode of packing and shipping the cargo. It is quite evident that only a question of expediency has prevented the declaration of its legality but re now. All the swamp lands pertaining to the Federal Goveroment in the State are declared the property of the State, and steps have been taken to dispose of quantities to sair, for the benefit of the State coffers."

-A short time since we mentioned that a man named Hayburst, while fighting with Barston, a boy, next Jacksonport, Ark., war killed by one Stansell. Both Barston and Stansell were arrested, and a guard was placed over them; but it seems that their keepers were plied with fiquor one night, and, falling into the array of the drowsy god, slept so soundly that their prisoners were enabled, with little difficulty, to effect their escape. They have not been apprehended.

-We clip the following items from The Charl ston Courser of the 21st inst:

Courier of the 21st inst:

On Wednesday rumors were rife in this city that Maj. Hatto, Parmester of the United States Army, that made arrangements with the agent of the New-York strainers for the transport of the garrison at Fors Samter to New-York, on the steamship Colour 14, to leave Starday. Reliable information shows that it was only conjecture. Maj Hatto visited the Fort on Tuesday, for the purpose of paying the tropic the amounts due them for regular service. The assertion made in various papers that the terms of enlistment of twenty-six of the nen had nearly expired, is also a amoning due there are had been yearlied, is also a mistake. Some two or targe of the privates will have served their due out to August next, and one in December. Beyond this their terms of enhantment are for two and three years longer. Maj. Anderson, in conversation with Maj. Hutto, stated that he was in daily expectation of receiving by mail the orders for evacuation, and hoped to get them that day. His supply off fact and provisions was nearly exhausted, so much so that, if not specially relieved, they would be compelled to burn some of the generaringes for fact. Maj. Amberson expressed a preference for the Charleston and New-York like steamers to that of a public vessel for the embarkation of the troops, the former having better accommodations. He states that the Fort would be given up to the South Carolina authorics, and Fort would be given up to the South Carolina authori-tics, after an examination by an authorized officer, and

ties, after an examination by a receipt for the property.

We have very good reasons for saying that the policy of the Administration at Wassington will be to withdraw the garrison from Fort Sunter, and to strengths Fort Monroe, Virginia, by a supply of provisions, and by concentrating a navy at the mouth of the Cheer peaks, so as to control and bring the whole power the Government to bear upon Virginia and Maryham.